

The Anchor



COMPANY 090







U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

San Diego, California

COUNTLESS GENERATIONS of seafaring men have come to regard the anchor as a symbol of their profession and a mark of security to the ships on which they serve. By the Romans the anchor was regarded as a symbol of wealth and commerce, while the Greeks gave to it the significance of hope and steadiness, a meaning that persists in religion and heraldry today. The symbolism of the Greeks was carried on by the early Christians with a meaning of steadfastness, hope and salvation.

Here, too, in recruit training, the anchor has special significance, not only as the symbol of the recruit's new life and surroundings but also as the steadfast symbol of the security in his new career that his recruit training will give him.

In the pages that follow, the daily life of a recruit is traced from his initial arrival at the Naval Training Center until his graduation.



THE ANCHOR



REAR ADMIRAL W.E. AUT, USN
*Commander, Naval Training Center
San Diego, California*

HISTORY

THE NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, San Diego, had its inception in 1916 when Mr. William Kettner, Congressman from the Eleventh Congressional District of California and spokesman for the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, interested the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in establishing a naval training activity on the shores of San Diego Bay. Due to the Nation's entry into World War I, further development of this plan was postponed until 1919, when Congress authorized acceptance by the Navy of the present site of the Training Center. The original grant consisted of 135 acres of highland donated by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and 142 acres of tideland given by the City of San Diego. Construction work began in 1921, and on 1 June 1923 the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Diego, was placed in commission under the command of Captain (later Rear Admiral) David F. Sellers, U.S. Navy.

At the time of its commissioning in 1923 the station bore little resemblance to its present size or arrangement. At that time Camp Paul Jones housed the entire popula-

tion of the station and the maximum recruit strength was 1,500. The period of recruit training was then sixteen weeks. The shore line of San Diego Bay extended considerably further inland than at present, and the land now occupied by Preble Field, the North Athletic Area and Camp Farragut was entirely under water. The recruit parade ground was located on the present site of the Public Works garage. During the 1920's the Recruit Receiving and Outgoing Units were housed in the Detention Unit, known as Camp Ingram, which consisted of a group of walled tents adjacent to the south boundary of Camp Paul Jones. Until Camp Lawrence was completed in 1936, recruits spent their first three weeks of training under canvas in this Detention Unit.

In 1939 a construction program was commenced which within three years was to increase the capacity of the station four-fold. This expansion went hand in glove with a large scale program of harbor improvements by means of which the channel and anchorages in San Diego Bay were deepened and 130 acres of filled land were added to the eastern boundaries of the station. By 1941 Camp Luce had been completed, and the construction of Camps Mahan, Decatur, and Farragut was already well under way when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Virtually all this construction work was completed by September, 1942, when the capacity of the station had reached its war-time peak of 33,000 men, 25,000 of whom were recruits. The period of recruit training during World War II varied between three weeks and seven weeks.

In April, 1944, the Secretary of the Navy changed the status of the Training Station to that of a group command and redesignated it the U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego. Under the Center Commander were established three subordinate commands: The Recruit Training Command, The Service School Command and the Administrative Command.

The years immediately following World War II saw a considerable reduction in population of the Training Center despite a post-war expansion of the Service Schools, and by the end of 1949 the population of the Center had dropped to a twenty-year low of 5,800 men. Six months later, when the Communists invaded the Republic of Korea, an immediate expansion of all Naval training activities took place and by September of 1950 the Center was again operating at nearly full capacity.

During the early months of the Korean conflict it became apparent that the demand for trained personnel in



HISTORY

the rapidly growing Pacific Fleet would require further expansion of this training center. Accordingly steps were taken by the Navy Department to reactivate Camp Elliott, formerly a World War II Marine Corps training camp which is located ten miles north of San Diego on Kearny Mesa. On 15 January 1951 Camp Elliott was placed in commission as Elliott Annex of the Naval Training Center for the purpose of conducting the primary phases of recruit training. In March, 1953, in line with the planned reduction in size of the Navy, training at Elliott Annex was discontinued and it was placed in an inactive status. During its two years of operation, over 150,000 recruits received training there.

Late in 1952 projects were approved to convert some recruit barracks into classrooms and to extend training facilities by construction of a permanent recruit camp on the undeveloped Training Center land lying to the south and east of the estuary. The six converted barracks went into service as recruit classrooms in April, 1953, and construction work on the new camp was completed in 1955.

In late 1965, the demand for trained Navy men to man the additional ships and overseas billets, required to meet the Vietnam crisis, brought the on-board population to a record of over 18,000 recruits, the highest since Korea. At the same time, a military construction program got underway with the foundation of a new 8,000-man mess hall being laid adjacent to Bainbridge Court. In addition, an ambitious five-year program was formalized for the construction of modern barracks, TV classrooms and administration facilities. The face lifting of the Recruit Command was completed by the early 1970's.

In the furtherance of its mission of supplying trained naval personnel to the fleets and ships of the United States Navy, each of the three subordinate commands of the Naval Training Center has important roles to fill.

The Administrative Command has the responsibility of conducting most of the Center's administrative business and furnishing a wide range of services necessary to the daily life of the large community which the Center has become. The Administrative Command has the responsibility of maintaining the Center's buildings and grounds, and through its facilities all personnel on the Center are housed, fed, clothed and paid, and receive their medical and dental care. The Administrative Command also provides such other community services as recreational and Navy Exchange facilities; communications, postal and transportation services; and police and fire protection.

Under the Service School Command are grouped more than twenty Navy Schools in which recruits as well as men from the fleet receive training in the specialized duties of certain ratings. Most of these are Class "A" schools, where non-rated men learn the skills and information necessary to them to perform a specific petty officer rating. Among these schools are those which train electricians mates, radiomen. Other schools teach specialized skills such as teletype maintenance and stenography. The present capacity of the Service Schools is about 5,000 men.

Now in its Fifty Third year of service to the Navy, the Naval Training Center, San Diego, faces with confidence the challenges of an unsettled world.



RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND

The largest of the three commands at the Training Center is the Recruit Training Command. Here the recruit undergoes his transition from civilian to military life; learns the history, traditions, customs and regulations of his chosen service; and receives instruction in naval skill and subjects which will be basic information throughout his period of naval service.

Most of the facilities of the Recruit Training Command are centered on Bainbridge Court and occupy the western half of the Training Center. Here are concentrated the barracks and headquarters of the recruit brigade, and nearby are located the mess hall, classrooms, athletic fields and recreation buildings used by the recruits.



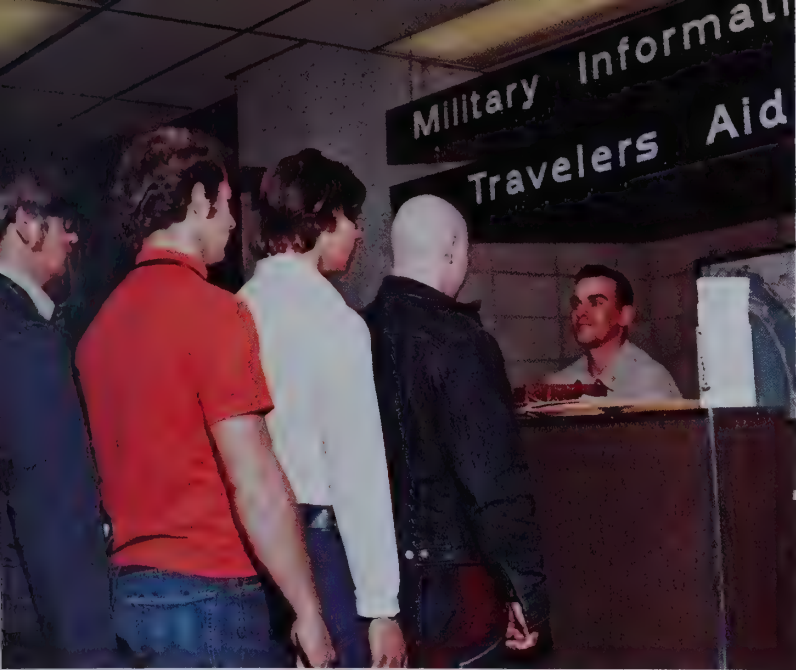
Color Guard Passing in Front of R-4



CAPTAIN B.A. WILEY, USN
Commanding Officer
Recruit Training Command



COMMANDER J.W. BRUCKNER, USN
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command



Recruits Arrive at San Diego Airport



Next Stop Recruit Training Command



First Meal at R.T.C.



What Next?



First Hair Cut



My Girl Won't Like This

IN PROCESSING

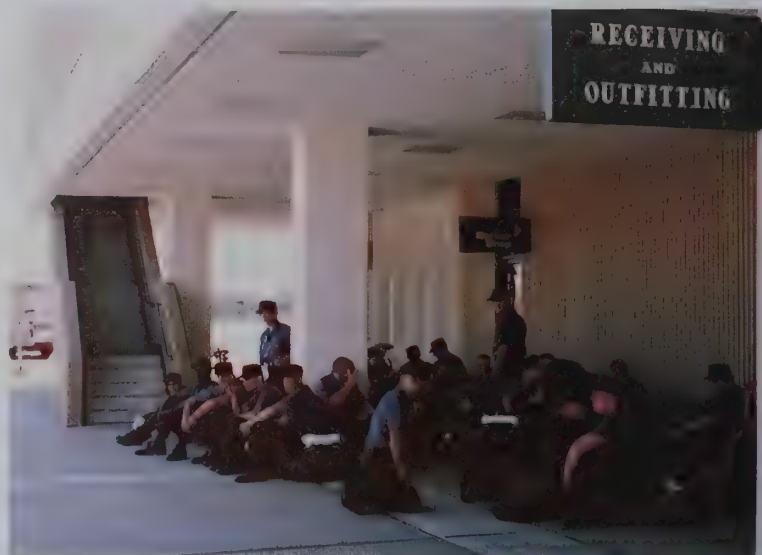
AT THE RECEIVING and Outfitting Unit, better known as "R and O," the recruit receives his first introduction to recruit training. Here he is given thorough medical and dental examinations, takes various mental tests and is issued his outfit of Navy uniforms and clothing.

Soon after his arrival he and other young men are assigned to their recruit company. As a newly formed company they are "welcomed aboard" by an officer representative of the Commanding Officer and are placed under the charge of an experienced senior petty officers who will be their company commanders throughout their period of recruit training. Each company commander is a carefully selected, thoroughly experienced career Navy petty officer of demonstrated leadership ability who has received special training in working with recruits.

In his new company the recruit will meet young men from all walks of life and sections of the country. From these men who will be his "shipmates" for the coming weeks, he may form life long friendships.

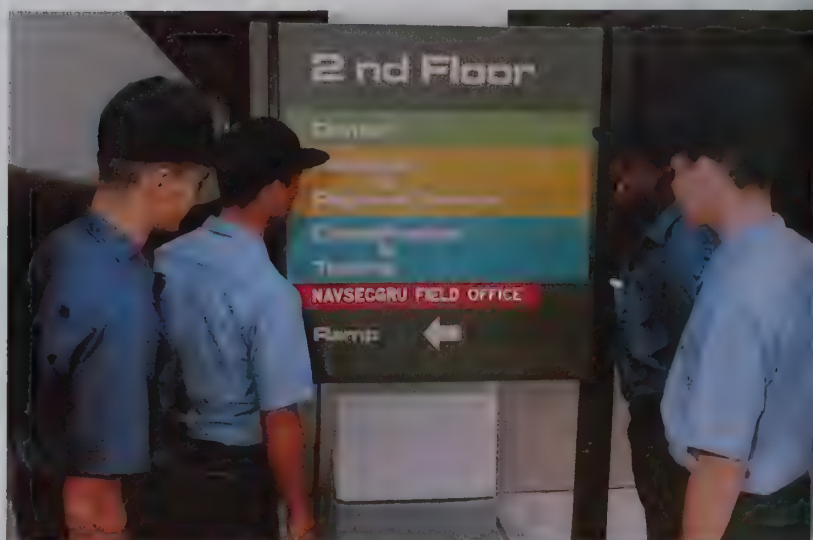
One of the most important steps in the "in processing" stage is the administration of the Navy's General Classification Test. The results of these tests together with a later meeting with a trained classification interviewer will lead to the selection of a career pattern in the Navy, and to special schooling after his graduation from recruit training.

Having donned his new Navy uniform and shipped his civilian clothes home, the new recruit is now ready to move to the Primary Training Regiment where his company will "go on schedule."



R & O 1st Deck

Receiving and Outfitting

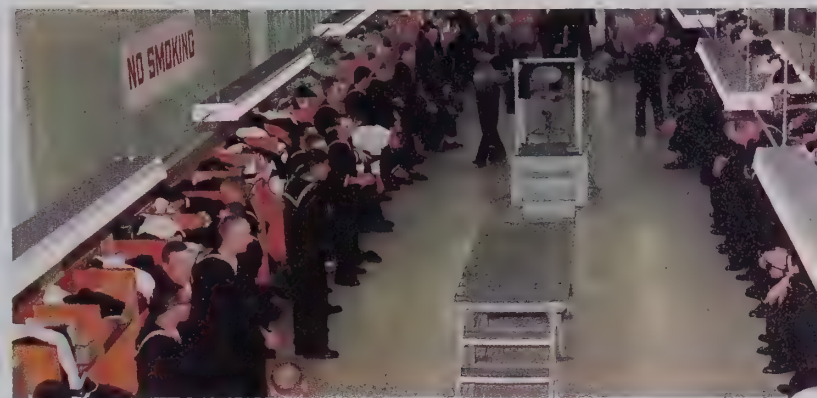


R & O 2nd Deck

FIRST CLOTHING ISSUE



2ND CLOTHING ISSUE



FORMING THE COMPANY



Shall We Get Started Men



When I Call Your Name Answer Up



Next You Will Fill In Your Name



Fall In



Move Out Smartly

COMMISSIONING



Good Morning Men I Am LT-----Your Division Officer

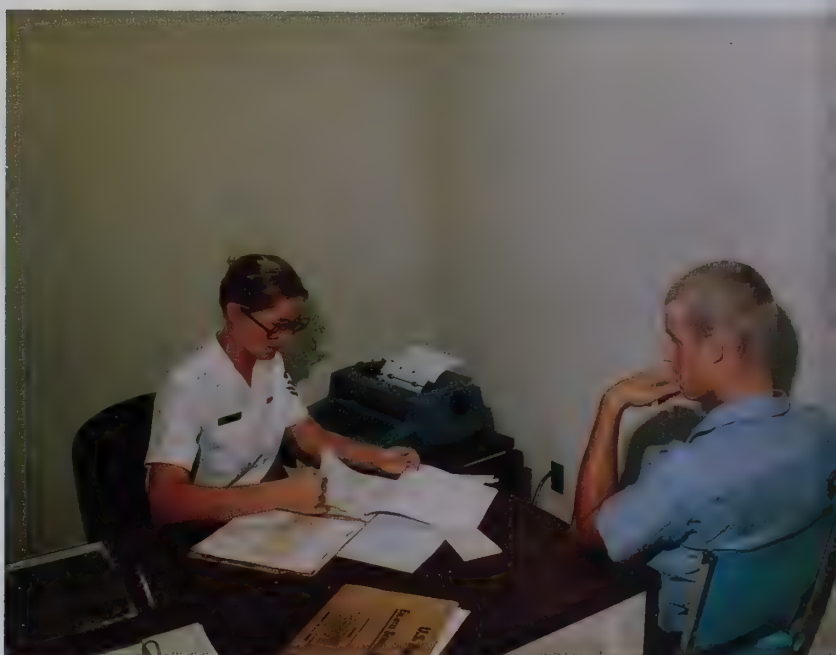


Post The Company Flag



Good Luck
Company Commander Take Charge Of Your Company

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST AND INTERVIEW



DENTAL



Will It Hurt?



Don't Move



Going To Have To Do A Little Drilling



Open Wide



One More To Fill



Now That Didn't Hurt Did It?

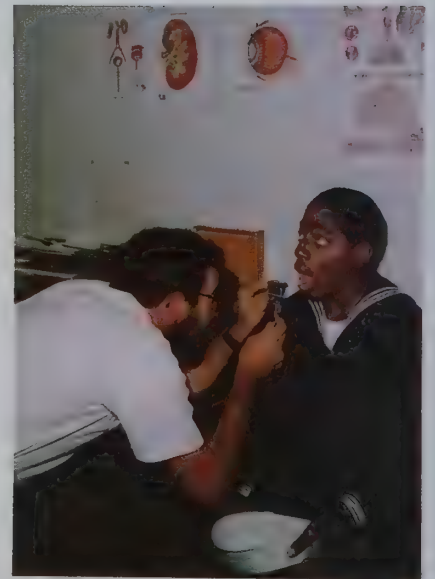
M E D I C A L



Morning Sick Call



Foot Repair



Say Ah!



First Innoculation



Are You Sure You Have A Heart?

It Appears To Be Empty!



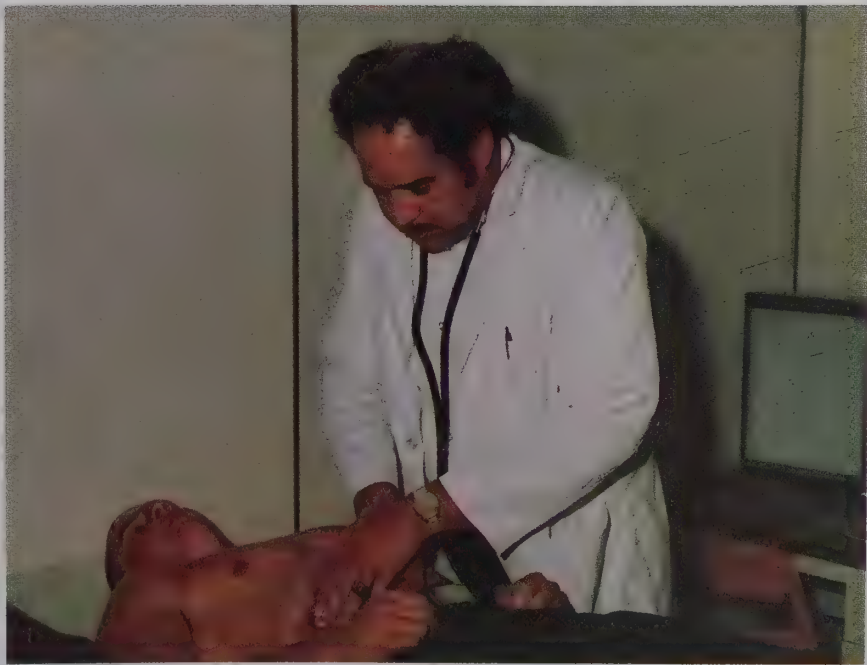
Hug The Machine



Hearing Test



Eye Examination



Does That Hurt?

PHYSICAL TRAINING

TO BE OF MAXIMUM effective use to himself and to the Navy a man must be in top physical condition, must know how to care for his body and must be able to survive in the water at sea. To the end that all navy men may meet these demands of naval service, they participate in a physical training program that involves strenuous physical training and physical exertion, instruction in swimming and sea survival, and instruction in first aid, lifesaving and personal hygiene.

When they report for duty some recruits are soft, some are overweight, and some are underweight. To build some up and trim others down, and to condition all for the rigors of life at sea, a well-planned physical training program is integrated with other phases of training: military drill, an active outdoor life, good food, good living habits. These physical training activities emphasize correct posture and muscular coordination and strive to develop a respect for authority

and habits of instantaneous response to commands.

All men—particularly sailors whose life will be the sea—must know how to swim, how to use life jackets and, if no jacket is available, how to use clothing as a flotation device. Many hours are spent in the swimming pools. Non-swimmers are taught to swim, qualified swimmers improve their ability, and all recruits learn sea survival and water safety.

Stressed constantly in the Physical Training Program is personal cleanliness and the importance of health to the individual and to the Navy. A knowledge of the medical and dental services available, the prevention of infections, correct eating habits, and the care of feet, mouth, and teeth is provided by competent medical instructors. The recruit also receives first aid instruction so that he will know how to care for himself or for his injured shipmates under circumstances where immediate medical attention is not available.





COMPETITIVE SPORTS



Athletic Trophy



SWIM TEST

Jump From Tower
Tread Water
Swim, Walk, or
Crawl Around the
Pool



WATER SURVIVAL CLASS



ABANDON SHIP DRILL



Will This Really Work?



Let's Hope So!



It Sure Does.

ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY

TO BE AN EFFECTIVE fighting unit, a warship must be capable of inflicting maximum damage upon the enemy; to survive, it must be able to defend itself against hostile attack. In Ordnance Training, the recruit learns some of the duties performed on board ship by "The Man Behind the Gun."

Ordnance and Gunnery training begins with instruction in the use of small arms. Under the guidance of experienced range coaches, the recruit learns how to load, sight and how to fire the weapon. Later he will fire the weapon at the indoor range. Throughout, the safe use of weapons is

stressed in instruction and rigidly enforced on the firing line.

In advanced training the recruit receives an introduction to the larger weapons he will see on board ship and learns some of the principles of their operation. Although he will not witness the actual firing of these shipboard weapons until he goes to sea. He is shown the various types of ammunition he will encounter and handle on board ship and learns the necessity for strictly observing the safety precautions which are necessary for his own safety and that of his shipmates.



PISTOL INSTRUCTION



Cocking The 45



What Is This?



This Is The Trigger



Do We Have Any Questions?



The Clip Goes In Here



Slide To The Rear



Squeeze

RIFLE RANGE



Take Your Positions



Ready On The Left



Ready On The Right



Fire



Fire

SEAMANSHIP

TO MEN WHO WILL "go down to the sea in ships" a knowledge of basic seamanship is fundamental. Although some seamanship skills can be mastered only from long experience at sea, the foundations upon which these skills are based form an important part of recruit training. Emphasis here is placed upon teaching the recruit the language of the sea and the names and uses of the tools of his new trade.

Among the subjects taught to the recruit are marlinspike seamanship and knot tying, steering and sounding, anchoring and mooring, and the recognition of various types of ships, their characteristics and structures. He learns the principles of shipboard organization and something of the role he will later play as a member of his ship's company. He receives practical

instruction in the use of the sound-powered telephones by which personnel stationed in various parts of a ship may communicate with each other.

To facilitate practical demonstrations of these subjects the RECRUIT, a scale model of a destroyer escort, was constructed on shore for use by recruits. On board this landlocked ship practical exercises are held in stationing personnel for getting underway and anchoring, the handling of mooring lines, the manning of watch and battle stations.

By the time he completes recruit training the recruit will have learned many of the fundamentals of seamanship which will stand him in good stead on board ship.



Morning Colors on the TDE-1

USS RECRUIT TDE-1



SHIPBOARD ACTIVITIES TDE-1



Request Permission to Come Aboard Sir!!



SHIP VISIT



SHIP VISIT



Request Permission to Come Aboard Sir!!!



DAMAGE CONTROL

THE PAGES OF HISTORY of World War II are filled with instances where brave men, given the proper equipment and the necessary "know how," were able to save their ships from apparently certain loss following severe battle damage. Fires were extinguished, flooded compartments plugged and dewatered, and the wounded cared for, to the end that the ship survived and returned to fight other battles.

Damage Control instruction for the recruit is designed to teach him the fundamental principles of fire fighting and a working knowledge of the equipment which may save his ship and his own life.

Probably one of the longest remembered days of recruit training is the one spent at the Fire Fighting Center. Here the recruit learns the chemistry of fire, basic principles of

combating fire, and then spends nearly an entire day extinguishing actual fires. Under watchful supervision of trained firefighters he will put out serious fires under simulated shipboard conditions. After receiving this valuable practical experience he will have lost most of his fear of fire and will have gained confidence in his ability to combat serious fires.

The recruit also receives practical instruction in the use of the gas mask, oxygen breathing apparatus and other equipment designed for his personal protection. In the tear gas chamber he has the opportunity to test the effectiveness of his gas mask.

Basic instruction is also given to each recruit in the probable effects of an atomic explosion and the measures he should take to insure his personal safety and survival.



OXYGEN BREATHING APPARATUS



FIRE DRILL



Go



It Don't Fit



Got It



Turn It On



Quick, Turn It Off



Now It's Right

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT



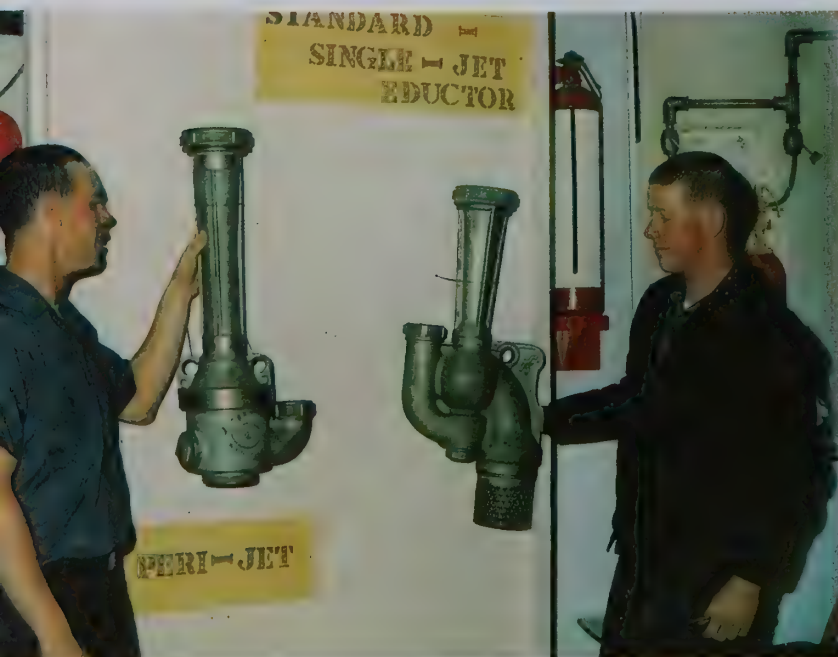
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT





COMPARTMENT FIRE

MISCELLANEOUS



CLASS ROOM



PE A-4 OBA



MILITARY TRAINING

THE MILITARY DRILL, watch standing and inspections that are all a part of the recruit's military training are generally new experiences to him. The marching, the facing, the manual of arms at first seem difficult beyond all reason, but after a week's practice, confidence begins to appear and by the end of primary training the company has become a sharp appearing unit.

Even though the navy man seldom carries a rifle or marches in a military unit after he completes his recruit training, there is a definite and important place in recruit training for military drill. The military control of the company is gained and maintained through constant drilling.

Leaders are discovered and developed, and others learn instantaneous response to command. All develop coordination of mind and body, and an "esprit de corps" grows

within the company. Together with physical training, military drill is a part of the physical conditioning or "hardening up" process for the recruit. But most of all, military drill teaches the recruit the importance of implicit obedience to orders and the importance of the individual in a military group, whether he be in a marching unit, on a gun crew, in the fire room, or on the bridge.

Inspections will always be an important matter in the life of a man in the Navy. In recruit training the vigorous competition maintained between the recruit companies is based largely on a series of regular inspections which serve the double purpose of teaching him the requirements of military life while comparing his performance and that of his unit with the performance of others in training with him.





PARADE PRACTICE



COMPANY PICNIC



Did He Say Well Done?



Swing



Fresh Tomatoes



I Got It



More Beans



Is That Good?



PERSONNEL INSPECTION



FARRAGUT COURT PREPARING FOR PARADE



DRILL DIVISION

Comprised of young men currently undergoing regular recruit training, Drill Division is made up of four special performing units: the Drum and Bugle Corps, Fifty-State Flag Team, Rifle Team and Division Staffs.

Selected during their first day at Recruit Training Command from among many volunteers, the future members of these units complete all phases of Basic Military and Academic Training while perfecting their marching and musical talents. It is a tribute to the enthusiasm and ability of these young men and their instructors that they have gained a wide-

spread reputation for the excellence of their musical and marching performance.

The Drum and Bugle Corps, perhaps the best known of these units, along with the Fifty-State Flag Team, provides entertainment at numerous sporting events, civic affairs and parades in and around the San Diego and Southern California area. The Corps and the Flag Team are quite proud of their record of having never achieved less than a second place award when performing in competition with other civilian and military units.





While their outside commitments are numerous, the primary reason for the existence of these special units is to provide entertainment and leadership for the weekly recruit brigade review. Every Friday afternoon prior to the review, The Drum and Bugle Corps, Rifle Team and Fifty-State Flag Team perform in a most impressive and entertaining display of their talents for parents and friends of graduating recruits. Once on the parade field, it is the fourth of our special units, the Division, and Training Units

Staffs who take charge of the review. With the Naval Training Center Band (the only non-recruit unit on the field), it is the responsibility of the Staffs to lead the review from the time the companies mass on the field through Officer's Center, and the final "Pass in Review".

This truly impressive group of fine and talented young men, will shortly leave these special units to join the Navy's finest.



DRILL DIVISION



SERVICE WEEK

A FLOAT OR ASHORE, each naval unit is generally a self-sustaining unit. The messing of the crew, all the house-keeping chores, and the watch standing must be performed by those assigned to the unit. Throughout his naval career, regardless of his rate or rating, each man is in some way concerned with these service duties to which the recruit is introduced during service week. In any unit, men in the lower rates will usually perform the "chores" and those in the higher rates will supervise them; all must stand watches; and all must live together in the same ship.

The fourth week of recruit training is devoted to instruction and practical experience in Ship's Work Training. For six weeks of his training period the recruit is waited upon in the

mess halls by other recruits and for one week he takes his turn in performing these important tasks for his shipmates in recruit training.

Although the fourth week is specifically designated for training in these service duties, much of his training continues throughout the entire training period. Every messenger or sentry watch and every cleaning detail is a part of the recruit's training in the problems of community living.

In the Recruit Training Command it is believed that the things a recruit must learn in ship's work training can best be taught by actually doing them, for experience is the greatest teacher of all.



FOOD PREPARATION





CHOW LINE



Company _____ Reporting For Chow



FOOD SERVING

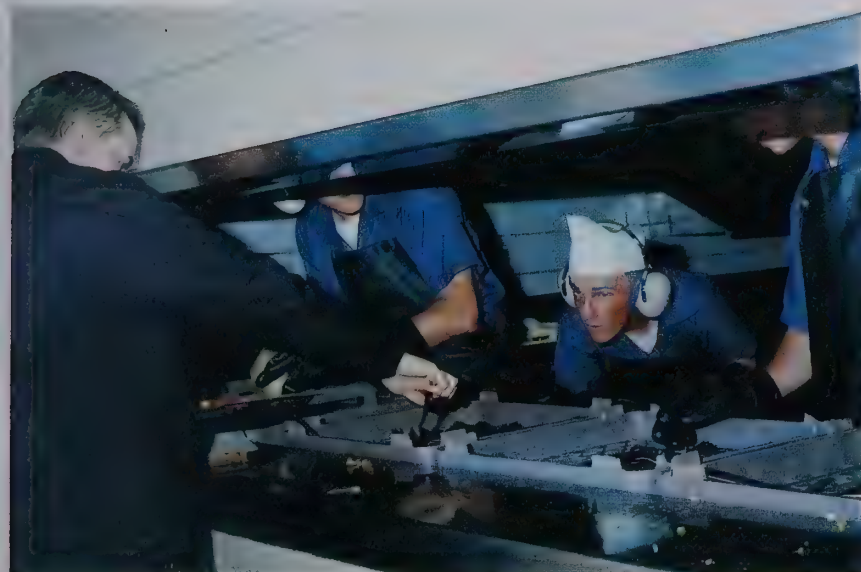


Is That All?



Sure, It's Good

S C U L L E R Y



Spoons On The Left, Forks In The Middle



That's Enough



Clean The Tip



Move Em Out



Why Me?

FIELD DAY



BARRACKS LIFE

PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT thing that a recruit must learn during his recruit training is how to live with others in a military organization. Life and living conditions in the Navy differ so greatly from anything the young man has known in civilian life that teaching him to live in close quarters as a member of a military group becomes one of the major missions of recruit training.

At the Training Center his barracks is the recruit's "home." It is in his barracks that he spends an appreciable portion of his time in training. Here he establishes himself—in a sense, drops his anchor—for the weeks in which he will be experiencing the transition from civilian to military life.

The barracks is not only a place for the recruit to sleep; it is his most important classroom. Here he "learns by doing." He learns to live with others and to take care of himself and his belongings. The scrubbing of his clothing, the cleaning of his barracks, and the constant inspections all serve but one purpose; to prepare him for a successful life during the remainder of his tour in the Navy.

And it is not all work, for the recruit must also learn the need of a Navy man for the companionship of his fellows, for mail from home, and for amusement and relaxation. He should also develop the habits of writing letters and budgeting his spare time. These things he learns in his barracks life at the Training Center.



Mail Call!

BARRACKS ROUTINE





BARRACKS LIFE

Knot Of The Day

LEISURE TIME



News From Home



Wrong Basket



Ouch



Ships Store

RELIGIOUS LIFE

*God, we pray to thee
For those in peril on the sea*



IN MAKING THE CHANGE from civilian to military life, the recruit does not leave behind the religious beliefs which he learned at home. Instead, he is given every opportunity and encouragement to maintain and strengthen his religious interests.

Soon after his arrival, the recruit is given an opportunity to talk to a chaplain of his own faith, who will acquaint him with the chaplain's role in the command and will explain the religious programs which will be available to him during recruit training.

Regular divine services are conducted by chaplains of all faiths, thus giving each man an opportunity to worship in accordance with his religious background. Voluntary classes of religious instruction are held regularly for the benefit of recruits who desire to prepare themselves for church membership. The chaplains cooperate closely with the local churches to facilitate membership or attendance at services in those churches.

Character guidance talks given by the chaplains are an integral part of recruit training. These are designed to foster the growth of moral responsibility, spiritual values and strong self-discipline within the recruit.

Recruits are encouraged to participate in the religious life of the station by joining the choir or providing musical accompaniment at divine services.

In time of distress or personal emergency, the chaplains stand ready to give advice and counsel, and the recruit is encouraged to take his personal problems to a chaplain of his choice at any time. The chaplains also maintain close contact with the Navy Relief Society and The American Red Cross in obtaining financial and other assistance to those in need.





Church Services - Camp Nimitz.



South Chapel



Jewish Service



RECREATION

RECREATION PLAYS AN important part in the recruit's training at the Naval Training Center. Throughout his life in the Navy, many and varied recreation facilities and opportunities will be available to him, but he himself must learn how to make the best and most worthwhile use of these opportunities.

During his first weeks of training the recruit has little or no time to spare from his daily routine for recreation. In order to bring him through the loneliness and sharp readjustment to life in his new environment, a special effort is made to keep each recruit fully occupied throughout each day of primary training, and he therefore has little time or inclination for the recreational opportunities which lie ahead of him. Liberty to visit San Diego is not granted until after the final week of training.

The recreational facilities of the Training Center are many and varied. In the recreation buildings in the recruit areas there are excellent libraries, game rooms, television lounges, billiard rooms and bowling alleys. Movies are available on certain evenings and on week-ends. The facilities of the Navy Exchange store, soda fountain and snack bar afford him opportunities to purchase his needs conveniently and at reasonable cost. An attended telephone exchange makes it easy for the recruit to call any place in an emergency, or just to hear familiar voices from home.

Athletics also play a part in the recreation program. Inter-company softball, baseball and volleyball games afford a diversion from the daily routine, and spectator interest in varsity athletics is often keen. During his off hours the recruit may also use one of the swimming pools or play golf, tennis or

handball. Recruit boxing and wrestling bouts and impromptu entertainment acts afford interest at periodic Recruit Smokers.

Commencing his final week of training, each recruit who has earned the privilege is granted liberty on two days after his graduation parade. During his liberty hours the recruit is "on his own" to select his own form of recreation, but by group indoctrination he is reminded that he has an obligation to the uniform he is wearing to conduct himself in a manner which will bring credit to himself, his organization and his Navy.

The San Diego recruit is particularly fortunate in being stationed in a city which has so many worthwhile attractions for its visitors. Fine beaches are at hand for those who wish to relax on the sand or swim in the surf. Balboa Park, with its excellent zoo and other scenic and recreational attractions, is always popular with the recruit and man-of-war man alike. The shopping and amusement facilities of down-town San Diego also attract many Navy men on liberty.

The USO and Armed Services YMCA, together with local churches and community organizations all do their part to help the serviceman enjoy his liberty in San Diego. The home hospitality programs the "Under 21" dances and the Java Club offer pleasant memories of recruit liberties while in San Diego.

For families and relatives who may have occasion to come to the Training Center, the Reception Center affords convenient and attractive surroundings for visiting or for taking a picnic lunch.

Star of India



SHIPS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY





SAN DIEGO ZOO



SEA WORLD



VISITORS

GRADUATION DAY

Recruits Graduating May Visit With Families and Have Dinner With Them in the Mess Hall.



Meeting the Company Commander



It All Looks So Good



The Family



A Sailor and His Girls



With Food Like This I Can't Wait to Re-enlist

CAPTAINS MERITORIOUS MAST



The Lions Club Citizenship Award is awarded weekly to a single recruit in each graduating training group, who during the course of his training, has best exemplified the traits of good citizenship and sincere concern for the welfare of his fellow Navymen.



COMPANY OUTSTANDING RECRUIT WINNER-
/ACADEMIC WINNER

GRADUATION REVIEW



Bugler Sound Attention



Training Group Present And Accounted For



NTC Band Troops The Division



Gun Salute



Division Staff & Company Commanders



Inspection Of The Honor Guard



The Division Chaplin Gives The Invocation



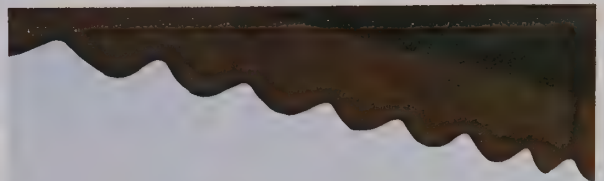
The National Anthem



Officers Center



Sir "I" Present
The Division



Very Well,
I Wish To Address
The Division





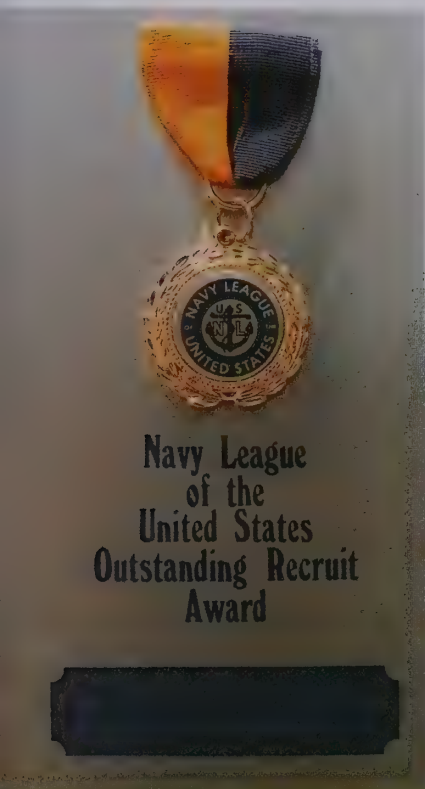
CAPTAIN'S TROPHY

THE CAPTAIN'S TROPHY IS PRESENTED TO THAT COMPANY IN EACH DIVISION WHICH HAS SHOWN SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE IN MILITARY AND ACADEMIC PHASES OF TRAINING. IT IS THE HIGHEST AWARD PRESENTED TO A RECRUIT COMPANY.



COLOR COMPANY

OUT OF EACH DIVISION THE COMPANY WITH THE HIGHEST OVERALL MILITARY STANDING AND SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC STANDING IS SELECTED AS COLOR COMPANY FOR DIVISION.



The Guest of Honor presenting the Navy League of the United States Outstanding Recruit Award.

The Navy League Outstanding Recruit Award is presented weekly by the San Diego Council of the Navy League of the United States to the single recruit in each graduation Division who, during the course of training, has exemplified Navy ideals and traditions. This is the highest award bestowed upon a recruit in training. A special board of officers is convened to select the recipient from those nominated by their company commanders on the basis of the following Patriotism, Individual Dignity, Personal Responsibility, and Pride in Unit and Physical Fitness.



From each Graduating Company an Honorman is selected by virtue of his demonstrated attention to duty, military conduct, initiative, loyalty and comradeship.



Colors Passing In Review

Drum And Bugle Corps Passing In Review





Fifty State Flag Team Passing In Review



Company Passing In Review



DEPARTURE





Company

82-090

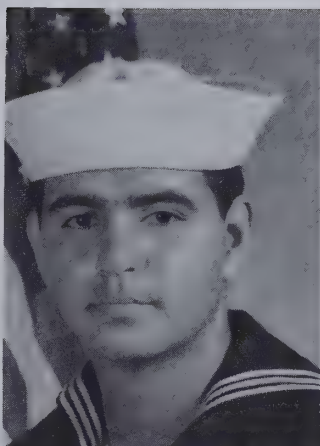


R. E. PAAVOLA, AOC
Company Commander



C. C. FLORES
Company Commander

Alderete, Martin M.
Los Lunas, N. M.



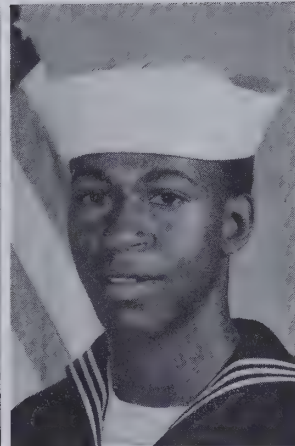
Anliker, Steven E.
Potter Valley, Calif.



Artherton, Wesley N.
Pleasanton, Calif.



Bailey, Joseph M. Jr.
Pocomoke City, Md.



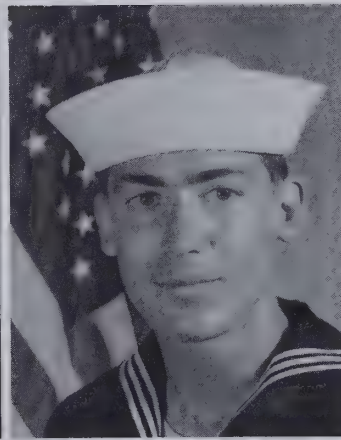
Bakken, Bradley M.
Princeton, Minn.



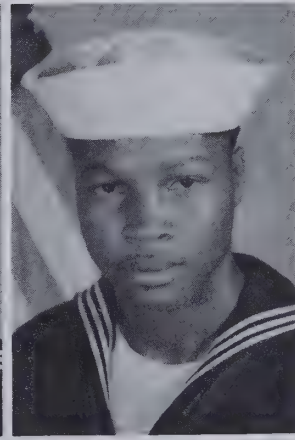
Barylsky, John
Plainfield, N. J.



Bishop, Robert D.
Humphrey, Ark.



Bradford, Eddie L. Jr.
Malvern, Ark.



Broadway, Curmeal M.
Houston, Texas



Broderick, Robert A.
Lake Wood, Ohio

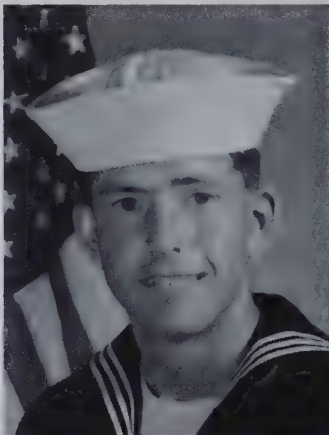


Buchta, Tracy S.
Roseburg, Ore.



Carlson, Doran D.
Roseburg, Ore.



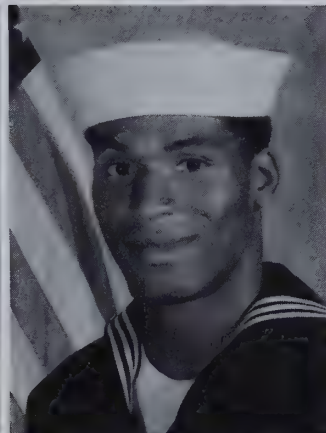


Ceder, Jeff C.
Alamada, Calif.

Chavez, Robert L.
Las Cruces, N. M.

Conley, John L.
Abilene, Texas

Cooper, Gary L.
Anderson, Calif.



Cowart, Harrison D. Jr.
Channelview, Texas

Deas, Thomas
Paramus, N. J.

Delacruz, Raul Jr.
Winters, Texas

Dixon, Dwayne A.
Cleveland, Ohio



Dodge, David
San Francisco, Calif.

Doner, Mark A.
Jeffersonville, Ind.

Downs, Christopher A.
Washington, Ind.

French, Winston L.
Jamica

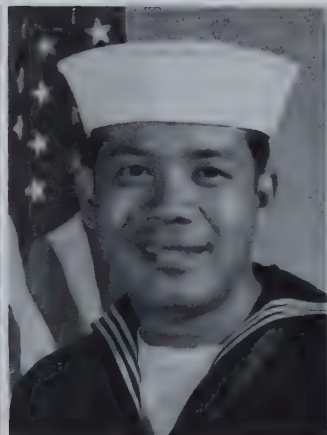


Flaugh, Scott R.
Payne, Ohio

Ford, Darryl G.
Milton, Fla.

Fordham, Joseph R.
Virginia Beach, Va.

Gaines, Melvin K.
San Francisco, Calif.



Ganley, Harry P. Jr.
Eugene, Ore.

Gentil, Bernardo J. Jr.
Guam

Gilmore, Joseph E.
Birmingham, Ala.

Haskins, Albert Jr.
Dallas, Texas

Haverstick, Paul J.
DeSoto, Mo.



Hernandez, Kenneth C.
W. Covina, Calif.



Hill, Steve L.
Anderson, Calif.



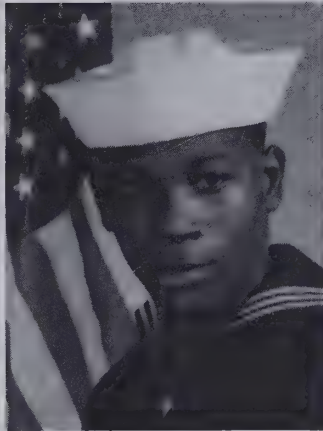
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Mt. View, Okla.



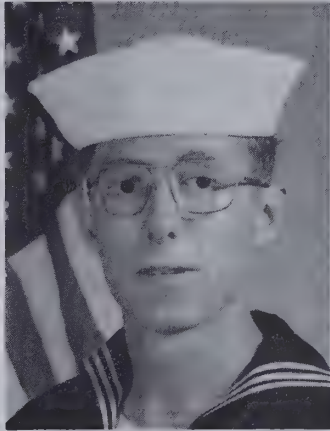
Holmes, William D.
Pleasanton, Calif.



Hubbard, Isaiah T.
Morrilton, Ark.



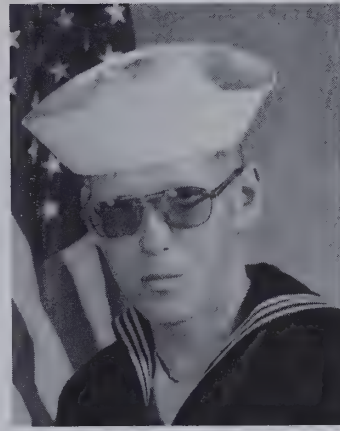
Kingsbury, Carl W.
Troutdale, Ore.



Kinne, Gilbert E. Jr.
Odessa, Texas



Klope, Darin L.
Riddle, Ore.



Maddox, Karl I.
Newport News, Va.



Madrid, Reginald
Marysville, Calif.



Martinez, Michael G.
Santa Fe, N. M.



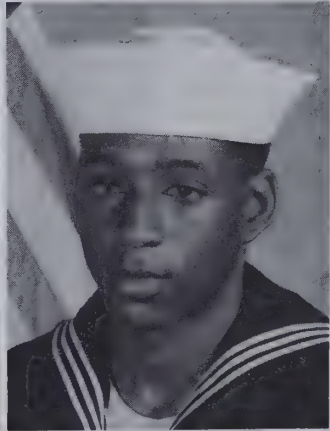
Mathews, Joel C.
Milton, Fla.



Millner, Darrell
Redsville, N. Car.



Moore, Jeffery L.
Vallejo, Calif.



Mosely, Kenneth M. Jr.
Sacramento, Calif.



Nobbly, Donald R.
Widowee, Ala.



Pomped, Martin L.
Royal, Ark.



Potts, Gregory E.
Alvard, Ohio



Ross, Billy W. Jr.
Albuquerque, N. M.





Smith, Jay W.
Medford, Ore.

Stearsman, Donald L. Jr.
Pittsburg, Calif.

Stecyk, Thomas M.
Hadensville, Va.

Taylor, Eugene J.
Shiprock, N. M.



Turpin, Jon M.
Springdale, Ark.

Willis, Marc R.
Coker, Ala.

Willis, M. R.
Madinville, Ore.

Wilson, Shawn P.
Kannapolis, N. Car.



Withrow, Donald M.
Round Rock, Texas

Zehel, James E.
Shoffield Lake, Ohio

Mosier, D. N.
Buena Park, Calif.

Samuelson, R. C.
Tustin, Mich.

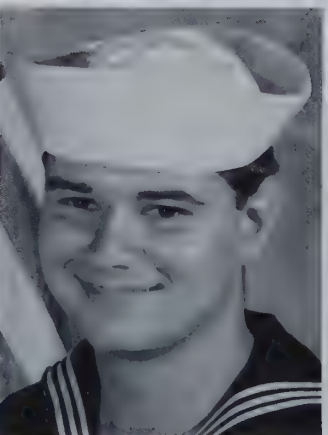


Ditton, J. L.
Marion, Ind.

Maierhofer, B. G.
Plainfield, Ill.

Story, S. D.
Clinton, Ark.

Brewster, R. D.
Irving, Texas



Cain, A. W.
Nashville, Tenn.

Lee, J. L.
San Antonio, Texas

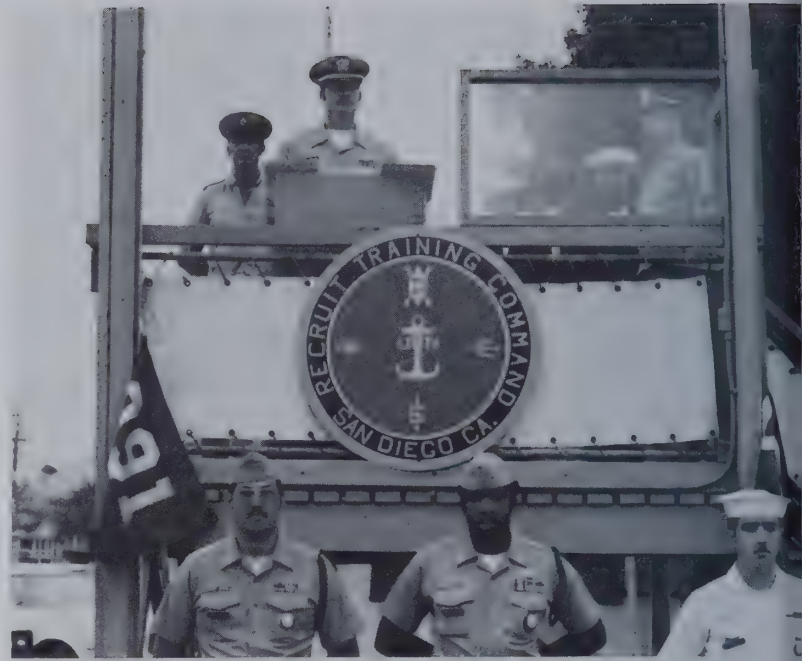
King, J. A.
Grandview, Mont.

Butler,

Commissioning



Commissioning



Calisthenics



Calisthenics



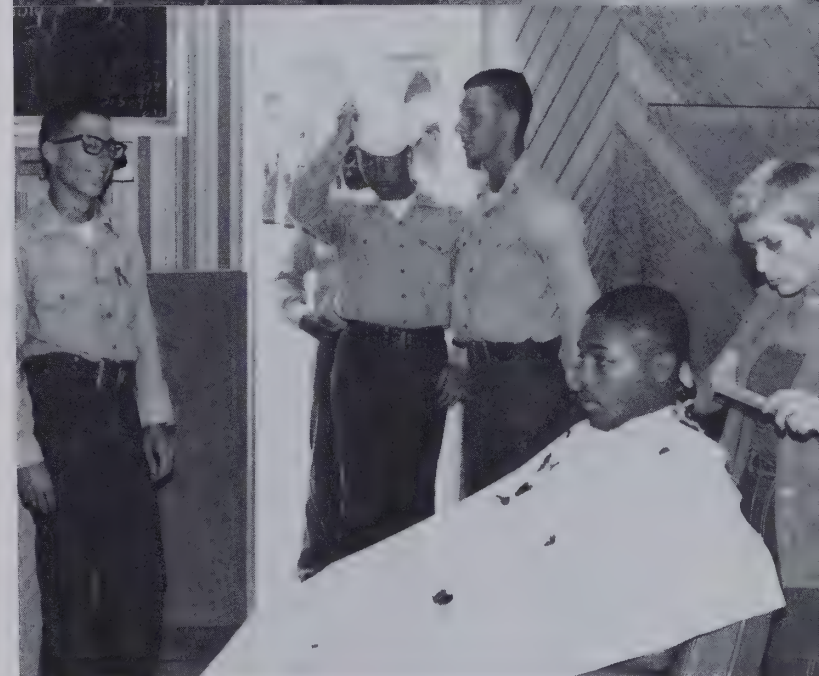
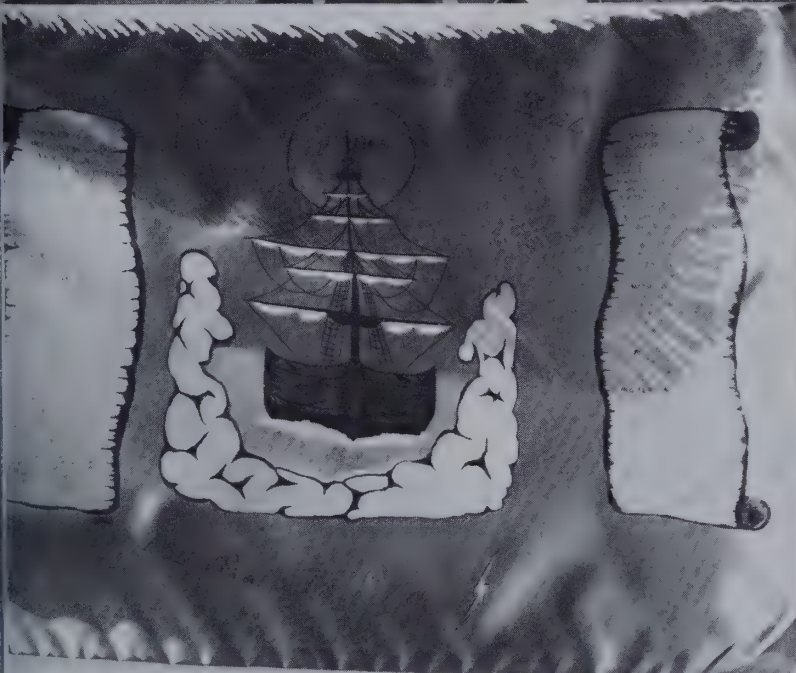
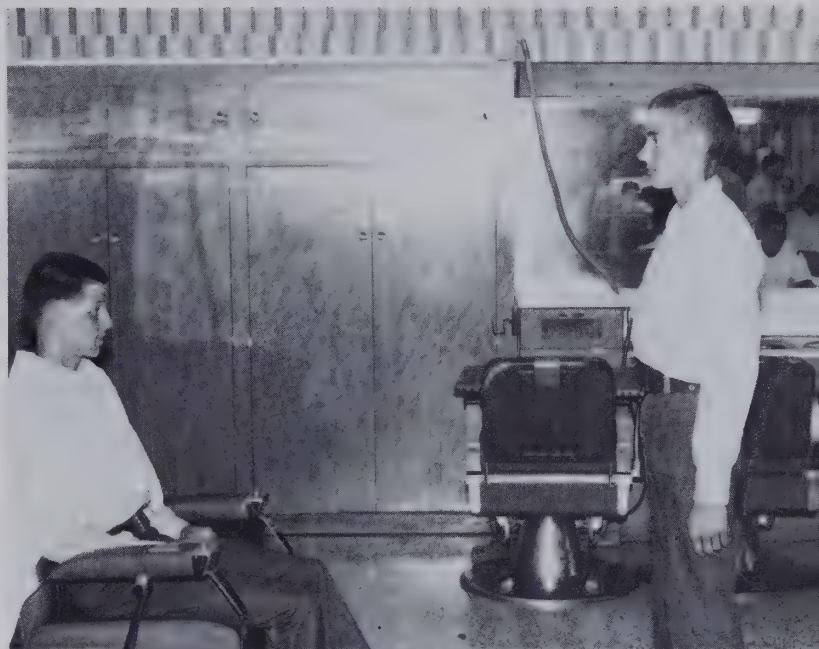
Inoculations



Inoculations



Haircuts



Haircuts



Inspection



Inspection





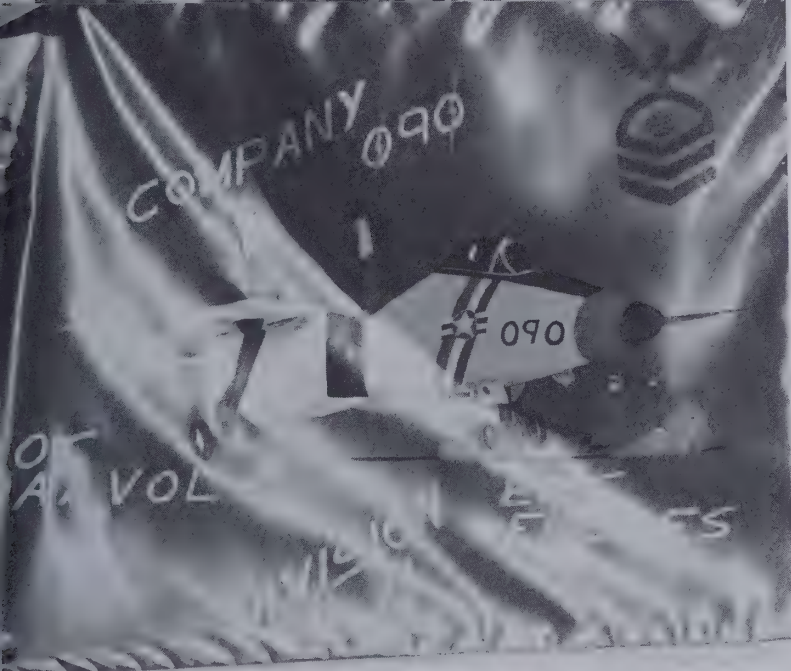
Gas Chamber



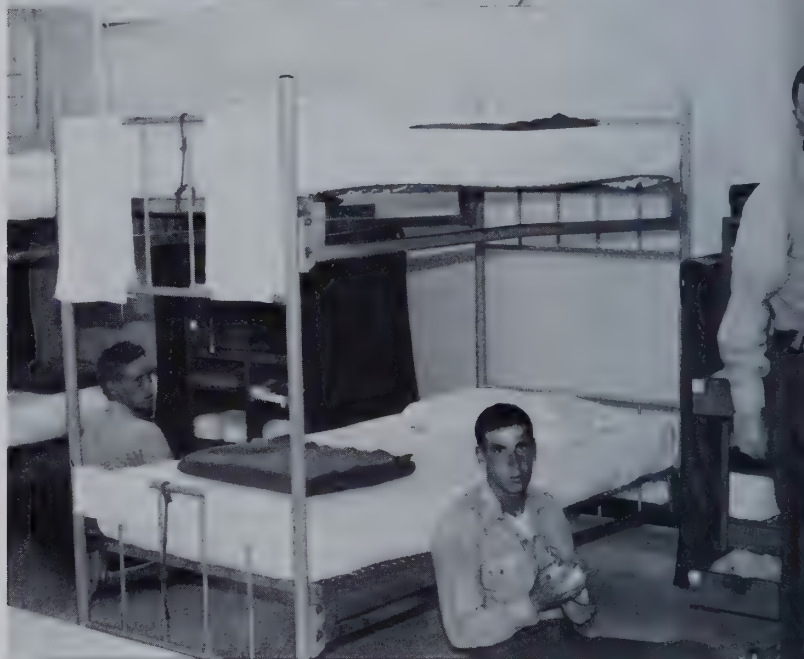
Gas Chamber



Barracks Life



Barracks Life







SEAMAN RECRUIT W. N. ARTHERTON
Honorman



SR G. E. KINNE, JR.
Academic Award



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COMMENDING OFFICER NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, ADDRESSES THE GRADUATING DIVISION AND GUESTS



NATIONAL ANTHEM



NATIONAL ANTHEM



DIVISION #4 OFFICER LT T. L. MELLON AND STAFF



DIVISION #4 CHAPLAIN LCDR J. P. GRAVEN GIVES THE INVOCATION



DIVISION #4 STAFF: LEFT TO RIGHT, DIVISION LEADING CHIEF ENCS D. BROKAW, MMC T. M. PARKS, ENC G. K. WALLER AND IC-1 D. W. R. T.



DIVISION #4 COMPANY COMMANDER LEFT TO RIGHT COMPANY 084 SHC J. A. SOLIMAN, COMPANY 085 EMC R. G. DARENGO, COMPANY 086 BTCS J. M. HISKEY, COMPANY 087 EM-1 F. A. LABACO, COMPANY 088 AO-1 B. L. STEMLER, COMPANY 089 EM-1 E. O. MALLARI, COMPANY 090 AOC R. E. PAAVOLA, COMPANY 091 EM-1 C. M. FONLILLAS AND COMPANY 926 MU-1 R. E. WILSON.



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The Publisher wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation received from all personnel while compiling material for this publication.

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This firm, and particular members of our San Diego Navy Office, are proud to have had the honor of producing this book. We hope you are pleased with it and we know you will prize it more highly with the passing years.

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